FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1842. [NO. 1315.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Belmont, (beyond Haymount.) The House is new, handsomely situated, constructed in good style, and of the best materials; has all the necessary out-houses, to make it one of the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. For further particulars, enquire at the Auction Store, to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 9, 1842. 14-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

George W. Jernigan of Sampson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Joseph Jernigan of Wayne County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 26th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
August 5, 1842. 14-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Jacob Russ of Bladen county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
August 8, 1842. 14-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John W. Potter of Bladen county, Merchant, for discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
August 6, 1842. 14-10w

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children.
J. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
A. G. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
J. WALPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner, will each deliver Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Professor Johnson two a week, at the Penitentiary, and Professor Chamberlayne occasional lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases, for numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which students will be admitted without charge, will afford rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the Major and Minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *material* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical studies unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor.

The price of Board including fuel, lights, Servant's attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5 00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 19, 1842. 14-7w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by } S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by T. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized and will be under the charge of Prof. Holbrook, assisted by Drs. Desaussure, Chazal, Sickler, Gaillard, and Ravenel, and will be opened on the 15th of October.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*
August 3, 1842. 14-8w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

James Price of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

James Cameron of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 29, 1842. 13-3w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do,
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR AUGUST, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

Capital $35,294—making $30,000 nett.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, August 20, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$35 294	1 Prize of	$1 600
1 Prize of	12 500	1 Prize of	1 500
1 Prize of	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	5 000	2 Prizes of	1 200
1 Prize of	3,000	20 Prizes of	1 000
1 Prize of	2 500	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,000	20 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	1,975	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto do	26	Half do	65 00
Ditto do	26	Quarter do	32 50

$30,000!—100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 12 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 27, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2 500
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1 017
1 Prize of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto do	25	Half do	65 00
Ditto do	25	Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

July 16, 1842. 12d-pd

The only certain Remedy for FEVER AND AGUE!!

THE original Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, can now be had ONLY, in its *full strength, genuineness and purity*, under its present name of "ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," being now prepared again SOLELY by the author himself, at No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Look for the *written signature* of the original inventor and proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, over the mouth of each bottle, *without which it cannot be genuine.* Any one who will have the audacity to forge said signature, in the nefarious attempt to palm upon the public a spurious imitation or counterfeit, will be *liable to the state prison!*

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting *cure* of Fever and Ague, *the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.*

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

July 27, 1842. 12-1m

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

Leah Broadaway and Sarah White,
vs.
James Benton, Burwell Benton, and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Burwell Benton, Michael Horne and Christian his wife, Samuel Hooker, Elizabeth Hooker, Jane Hooker, William Hooker, Hardy Hooker, and Sarah Hooker, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*
12]

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Augustus J. Erambert of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Wheel-wright, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Charles N. Fennell of Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Robert C. Belden, formerly of Fayetteville, now of New Hanover county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Lizar Solomons of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Carpenter, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Nathan Sikes of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Shoe Maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1842. 11-10w]

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

Keith, Russell & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation, With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, hands comely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.
June 22, 1842. 8-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Dailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Latty of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 21.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
August 2, 1842. 13tf

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 31, 1842 4tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Joseph G. Moore of Moore County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, July 25, 1842. 12-10w

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE PUBLIC DEBT, AND THE AUTHORS OF IT.

In order to a fair understanding of the facts relative to the public debt of the United States, and the present deficiency of revenue, whereby so many embarrassments have come upon the country, it may be proper to look a little into the history of the last administration.

When Mr. Van Buren came into office in 1837 there was ready money in the Treasury to the amount of $18,236,000—including an instalment of some nine millions due to the States under the act for distributing the surplus revenue. This instalment has never been paid; it was applied to the use of the General Government. The stock owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States was sold for about $8,000,000; and this was also used to meet the wants of the Treasury. Here then was an amount of some TWENTY SIX MILLIONS, *over and above the ordinary revenue of the Government*, lying as a surplus in the Treasury—and all was at the disposal of Mr. Van Buren's administration. It was all expended; the accruing revenue from year to year was all expended, issues of Treasury notes were made to furnish still further sums; and when that administration went out of power there was an outstanding debt for Treasury notes unredeemed to the amount of more than FIVE MILLIONS.

It is plain, therefore, that if Mr. Van Buren had come into office with no other means at his disposal than the ordinary receipts of the Treasury from the customs and the Public Lands, he would have left behind him a national debt of more than THIRTY MILLIONS. In other words, there were expended under his administration thirty millions *more* than the receipts of the Treasury during his term.

But this is not all. Towards the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, appropriations were made and obligations contracted to a large amount, the fulfilment of which was put off so that the burden of payment might fall upon the Whig administration which was about to enter upon the government. In a speech delivered during the present session of Congress by Mr. Meriwether of Georgia, the amount of these postponed obligations, with the several items specified, is set down at the enormous sum of $24,719,008. This aggregate includes Treasury Notes outstanding on the 4th of March 1841, debts due in Holland assumed for cities in the District of Columbia; amount due navy; pension fund for money used by government; amount due various Indian tribes; amount due by Post Office Department to contractors and others; amount due Florida, Georgia and Maine, for services of militia or on other claims; funded and unfunded debt of last war—all reaching the gross sum of twelve millions and upwards; and in addition to these items there were appropriations made by the Congress which expired on the 3d of March 1841, without provision of available means to meet them, to the amount of twelve millions more.

These estimates, moreover, are exclusive of private claims to a large amount, and of the Smithsonian bequest of half a million of dollars. "It may be said," remarks Mr. Meriwether, "that the appropriations are no debt, in the technical meaning of the word.—This is true. But still, when services have been performed under a law, they are as much entitled to payment as the holder of a Treasury note when it falls due; and it is just as difficult to pay demands against the Treasury, when created in this way, of $12,000,000, without any funds to do it with, as it would be to pay a similar amount of Treasury notes without the means. And it is to be presumed that these appropriations were necessary for the public interests. If so, then either the public interests must be neglected and suffer, or else we must raise the money to meet the demands on the Treasury made by the Van Buren party."

Here, then, we have a brief exposition of the state of things brought about by the Van Buren administration. To what an inheritance of debt and disorder the Whigs succeeded may here be seen. The improvidence and profusion of the Van Buren party in their management of the Government—their prodigal expenditures, their anticipations of supplies by drafts of credit which their successors in office must meet, the squandering of ready means, the exhaustion of every source of revenue, the neglect to provide for past extravagance, for present wants, and for future liabilities—these, constituting the main items of the legacy bequeathed to the Whigs on their entrance into office, are made to serve also as a schedule of accusations—as grounds of complaints—pretexts for clamour and abuse, as though the Whigs were answerable for the wretched condition in which they found things to be when the official seats which they came to occupy were yet warm from the pressure of the late incumbents.

The public service is now suffering for want of a sufficient revenue. Who is to bear the blame for this? It is well known that the revenue from customs under the Compromise Act became insufficient at an early period of Mr. Van Buren's administration. Instead of taking immediate measures to secure an adequate income by a revision of the Tariff—for the Compromise Act by its own terms allowed of such revision at any time to secure revenue enough for "an economical administration of the Government"—instead of doing this, the administration resorted to all manner of expedients, using up every dollar of surplus on hand, then the proceeds of the sales of bank stock, with the nine millions due the States, then having recourse to Treasury notes, and then creating a debt by new appropriations and by a deferring of old liabilities, for the Whig administration to meet as it could. It would not have done to increase the import duties, or to lay duties upon the immense importations of free goods which came pouring into the country to the great injury of our domestic interests—because if such a step had been taken the South would have been displeased, and it was necessary for the strength of the party that the South should be humored. The coalition with Mr. Calhoun was not to be put in jeopardy, even if the dearest interests of the people were to be sacrificed to preserve it.

There was probably never a party that came into power under such disadvantages and with such difficulties to contend with as have beset the Whigs from the first hour of their accession. The accumulated embarrassments of years of misrule encumbered their first steps; next came a severe visitation of Providence as afflictive as it was unexpected; then followed treachery where treachery could be most hurtful, because it occurred where confidence was most essential. Yet have they struggled manfully; and now that they know the worst, and know besides what they have to depend upon, the country may expect to behold a noble vindication of their principles in so far as power is left them wherewith to act.

The Democratic Review, the ORGAN, *par excellence*, of its party, in its last number, has an article headed, "Clay in the field again." The article opens thus:—

"Clay is a fine fellow——He is so bold, he is so brave, and in the political *melee*, he rides thundering along at the head of his hosts, in the van of the strife, so gallantly and with so haughty a crest! Like the *pannache* of Henry IV, wherever the fight is hottest and the blows heaviest, there streams its white flutter as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a *man* every inch of him—worth fighting, worth beating."

And it is thus that the noble and gallant Harry of the West extorts *admiration* even from his bitterest political opponents. They cannot help yielding him the tribute of their praise.—*Alex. Gaz.*

I heard a few days since an anecdote related, which occurs to me at the moment. When Mr. Tyler had taken possession of the White House, a friend called and congratulated him on the bright prospect before him, &c.,—that there was now only one question, which in its adjustment, was likely to present any difficulty, and that was the Bank. Mr. Tyler remarked, "My dear sir, there can be no difficulty on that point; I have Madison for my example, I shall pursue the path he has marked out, and if necessary, I could go farther even than he has done."—*Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.*

Emigration to Wisconsin.—The Cleveland Herald says the tide of emigration through the Lake channel this season is setting into Wisconsin Territory with great force. The rich farming lands of the Territory offer great inducements to agriculturists, and as yet no State indebtedness threatens high taxation. A sample of the "crowd" is given in the last Southport American, which says:

"We are told that in Milwaukie the emigrants have to lodge in the streets. In Racine every tavern is crowded; in Southport the taverns are full; there is scarcely a room to let, and one house has, we believe, thirty families in the chambers."

Of all the claims arising from the late insurrection, which have been presented against the government, the coolest is that of a man who was, with his three sons, in Dorr's camp. He claims compensation for a musket which one of his sons lost in the camp, and for the keeping of his horse in Chepachet! He says he never meant to fight, and went there to persuade his sons not to, and that it is a very hard case for him to lose any thing by his patriotism.

Providence Journal.

The Century Plant—A Great Curiosity.—We learn with great pleasure that our enterprising friend, Bernard Duke, has in his possession the largest specimen of the Century Plant, or One-hundred-year-flowering Aloe, *(Agava Americana,)* in America. While the report of the rarity of the plant now shooting up its flower-stem at the Patroon's green-house in Albany has been exciting the astonishment of all America, Mr. Duke has quietly suffered his doubly-splendid specimen to pass on to florescence without a comment, completely stealing a march on our good citizens, who would have overrun his extensive grounds to witness this wonderful production of nature. The plant, which is over thirty-five feet in circumference, is now in full perfection; the flower-stem being upwards of twenty feet in height, and covered on every branch with thousands of rich deep yellow blossoms. Its appearance is singular, grand, and curious, and will, no doubt, excite the astonishment of the whole of the fashion and beauty of our city.

But three specimens of the Agava, as yet, have flowered in America; the first of which a small plant, blossomed on the grounds of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., at the Woodlands, where it was visited by upwards of twenty thousand persons; and the second, which bloomed at Lemon Hill, was exhibited Philadelphia for the benefit of the Philadelphia Orphan's Asylum, to about thirty-five thousand visiters. The present plant, which will be exhibited at the Masonic Hall, is now ninety-five years of age, and was originally grown by the same gentleman at his conservatories. It has been, since his death, the property of the McMahon family, and is now in the hands of Mr. Duke.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Glass Waistcoats.—The very ingenious discovery of working glass into a substance resembling the richest silk, is now being brought into very general operation, and in various ways, such as gentlemen's waistcoats and stocks, ladies' dresses, and many other articles of decoration, in the most splendid patterns. It is superior even to silk in flexibility and softness, and the durability of it (a point, however, of no consideration with the *hautton*, among whom at present it exclusively is,) as a matter of course, vastly superior. In process of time, when the manufacture has arrived at a more perfect state, and all its little defects remedied, and all its wastings discovered, it will, in all probability, come within the reach of most classes of society, but at present, its cost is its only drawback. The magnificence of its appearance is quite remarkable, and when used in any considerable quantity, such as window curtains, it should be seen before a just appreciation of its richness and elegance can be entertained.

London paper.

The Mouse in Liquor.—Mr. Smith, the reformed drunkard from London, apologized for much of the folly of drunkard, by the following story of the Cat and the Mouse.

A mouse ranging about a brewery happening to fall into one of the vats, was in imminent danger of drowning and appealed to a cat to help him out.—The cat replied, it is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you I shall eat you. The mouse piteously replied, that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fumes of the beer caused pussy to sneeze, the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called upon mousey to come out—'You rascal, did you not promise that I should eat you?"—'Ah!' replied mousey, 'but you know *I was in liquor at the time.*"

New Mode of Making Brick.—A late English paper says that a discovery has been made at Birmingham, which bids fair to be attended with important results to the interests of architecure. The novelty of the process consists in the clay being dried, ground to powder, and submitted to pressure in metallic moulds, until the particles cohere together.—As there is no water in combination with the clay, no drying process is necessary; consequently the articles made by this method are ready to be fired or burned as soon as they leave the machine. The brickpress is worked by hydraulic pumps giving about 300 tons pressure, producing the adhesion and cohesion.

Borrowing.—Mrs. Clavers, in her amusing work on Manners, &c. in Illinois, says the people there borrow every thing. They look upon each other's household goods as common stock. In one neighborhood, she says, every sort of food had been borrowed, and kitchen utensils used, and even tooth brushes were passed about among families. At last some motherless wife sent to borrow a neighbor's infant. This was too much. The indignant mother caught up the tongs and pursued the errend girl, declaring in emphatic tones, "I'll lend any thing, but I *won't lend my baby.*"

Blindness.—A cure for blindness by means of prussic acid, is announced in Europe. It was suggested by observing that people who had died from the effects of this deadly poison, had an unnatural brightness in the eyes for some time afterwards. Very high expectations have been formed of the benefits of this new remedy. It applies not only to blindness, but to weakness of the eyes and decay of sight, caused by old age. The prussic acid is placed in a vial, and the vial placed upon the eye; and so powerful is this subtle poison, that it produces its effect without any closer contact.

HOME LEAGUE TOASTS, on the 4th ultimo:

The Belles of Broadway—*the Lilies of our lands.* "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Matrimonial Compromises—A judicious tariff of duties, looking to *protection* as well as revenue.

THER VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature. Yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests or the solemn will of the people—the common constituents of both branches of the Government—by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions, on matters of great public concernment, to those of a co-ordinate department, without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty, it becomes a peculiarly solemn and impressive one when the subjects passed upon by Congress happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues; to affect variously the various parts of a great country; and to have given rise, in all quarters, to such a conflict of opinions as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for reconsideration, be ever expedient and necessary, it is in precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged, and these views strengthened, by the report of Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad. valorem* on all free articles, with specified exceptions; and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received into the treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, (1841,) $5,300,000; in all of the year 1842, about $22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the next reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about $20,800,000;" and adds, "it is believed that, after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that, or a nearly approximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of *the public lands* to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive; and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the distribution act of the 4th September last, wisely limiting its operation to two conditions—having reference, both of them, to a possible state of the treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the paramount necessities of the public service. It ordained that if, at any time during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of 2d March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, (to-wit, 20 per cent. on the value of such imports, or any of them,) then the distribution should be suspended, and should continue so suspended, until that cause should be removed. By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case, (in which all are even now agreed,) that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that the act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign power; in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of Congress who imposed, or of the Executive who approved, the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Under the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinions of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above 20 per cent.; and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of a wise discrimination, for the two-fold object of affording ample revenue for the Government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the treasury, as the basis of public credit. I did not think I could stand excused, much less justified, before the people of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself, to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of the Government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definitive action of Congress on the subject either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of public duty, and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution; so that if a collision (extremely to be deprecated as such collisions always are) has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion, on the part of the former. Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtedly a right to do; and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the proviso of the act of the 4th September, 1841. The bill was returned to the House in which it was originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensable prerequisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent., that the act of the 4th September should remain unrepealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no constitutional majority appears to have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September; and, while it increases the duties above 20 per cent., directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests; or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous messages to Congress, and briefly subjoin the following:—

1. The bill unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character. It is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and conscientious legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might, by being thus united, (and the more, the greater chance of success,) lead to the passing of laws, of which no single provision could, if standing alone, command a majority in its favor.

2. While the treasury is in a state of extreme embarrassment, requiring every dollar which it can make available; and when the Government has not only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money to meet pressing demands; the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of revenue—which is the same thing as raising money by loan and taxation—not to meet the wants of the Government, but for distribution: a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic, if not unconstitutional.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the treasury, and exhibit its actual necessities. On the 5th of August, there was in the treasury, in round numbers, $2,150,000

Necessary to be retained to meet trust funds,	$360,000	
Interest on public debt due in October,	80,000	
To redeem treasury notes and pay the interest,	100,000	
Land distribution under the act of the 4th September, 1841,	640,000	
		1,180,000
Leaving an available amount of		970,000

The Navy Department had drawn requisitions on the treasury, at that time, to meet debts actually due; among which are bills under protest for $1,414,000—thus leaving an actual deficit of $444,000.

There was on hand about $100,000 of unissued treasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, (amounting to about $150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds,) to meet requisitions for the army, and the demands of the civil list.

The withdrawal of the sum of $640,000, to be distributed among the States, as soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, (of which nearly a moiety goes to a few States, and only about $383,000 is to be divided among all the States,) while it adds materially to the embarrassments of the treasury, affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is anticipated, unless (what would most deeply be deplored) the Government could be reconciled to the negotiations of loans already authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be productive, some time would elapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the treasury; while, in the mean time, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the semi-annual distribution of the land proceeds.

Indeed, there is but too much ground to apprehend that, even if this bill were permitted to become a law—alienating, as it does, the proceeds of the land sales—an actual deficit in the treasury would occur, which would more than probably involve the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

Let it also be remarked, that $5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met; while the treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the Government. I most respectfully submit whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which, of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and munificent to others, when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th September last to remain unrepealed, in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as tariff and distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other, in future contests of party. Can anything be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance? What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties, so arranged as to withdraw the tariff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the tariff I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of Government. Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the American people. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the legislative department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive. This is all that the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the people. But I cannot too earnestly repeat, that, in order to be beneficial, it must be permanent; and in order to be permanent, it must command general acquiescence. But can such permanency be justly hoped for, if the tariff question be coupled with that of distribution—as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the States and the people; which enlists in its support a bare majority—if, indeed, there be a majority—of the two Houses of Congress? What permanency or stability can attach to a measure which, warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of taxes on the people? Is the manufacturer prepared to stake himself and his interests upon such an issue?

I know that it is urged (but most erroneously, in my opinion) that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands as a source of revenue, as from any other cause; and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation, as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there be anything in this objection, it equally applies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign Governments, the varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade; and a great variety of other circumstances, are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign and domestic, and, of consequence, the revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of the increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, it will be perceived that, for a period of ten years preceding 1834, the average amount of land sales did not exceed $2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1834-'5 and '6, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculation that have ever occurred in the history of commerce and currency. It was the fruit of a wild spirit of adventure, engendered by a vicious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still laboring, and which it is fondly hoped will not soon recur. Considering the vast amount of investments made by private individuals in the public lands during those three years, and which equalled $43,000,000, (equal to more than 20 years' purchase,) taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the soundest considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill, with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with Congress in the passing of a law which, while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the treasury, and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider the subject. If, on such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of both Houses should be in favor of the measure, it will become a law, notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the Constitution is, that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1842.

THE MYSTERIOUS CIRCULAR.

The rumor that Mr. Pickens had written a Circular, addressed to prominent Locos throughout the country—supposed to be favorable to Mr. Calhoun's pretensions—has been for some time current at Washington. The guarded and confidential manner in which the circular is said to have been distributed, taken in connexion with its supposed contents, has created much anxiety in the public to know more about it. This curiosity, however, has not yet been gratified—but if we are not mistaken, not much time will elapse before it will be. A copy has fallen into unsafe hands, and we find in an exchange paper an extract from it, which is as follows:

"As much as we may respect Mr. Van Buren, yet his name, if rallied on again, would awake all the bitter prejudices that were enlisted in the conflict. The personal pride of hundreds and thousands would be inclined to revolt under the sneers of those who would actually reproach them for their want of consistency. We would be forced back, to a great extent, upon the old position of 1840. It would show more wisdom and policy in us to take the present issues, forcing the federalists upon their measures and thus compel them to fight on the defensive. Going into the contest under such circumstances, we could then spread out the glorious banner of the Constitution, with monopolies to none, free trade and equal rights to all, beaming and flashing over its broad folds—and you would soon see the beacon fires of a deceived and indignant people kindled over a thousand hills throughout this wide spread land, whilst it would not be long before the shouts of victory would proclaim to the world that the Goths and Vandals were driven from the temple of our liberties, and that the republic was once more safe.

"Now the great question is, who can embody our principles? Who shall be the standard bearer of the republican party in this great contest? Who will lead on our strength with the most power?

"We have one man eminently qualified for such a position. His age—his long and distinguished services—his thorough knowledge of our system of government—his splendid genius and spotless character—all make John C. Calhoun a man suited for this conflict."

The Enquirer—probably not having been trusted with a copy—denies that any such document has been written. But there can be no doubt of the fact, after seeing this extract. The ear-marks cannot be mistaken. There is no such master of the mock heroic in these States as Mr. Pickens—and in these few paragraphs, the skill of the author in that line of composition is amply demonstrated.—*Richmond Whig.*

Locofocoism in Kentucky is exhibiting some strange antics. Last year it was clamorous against the Banks because they would not resume, and now it is equally clamorous against them, because they will not suspend!

Pennsylvania State Debt.—We find the following in relation to the payment of the interest on the State debt of Pennsylvania in the Philadelphia Courier of Saturday:—

We learn that the Bank of Pennsylvania pay all sums of interest on the State debt not exceeding fifteen dollars in amount, and that in the course of a few weeks, certificates will be issued for larger sums, payable in one year, bearing interest meanwhile. The price of State fives for the last two weeks has ranged from $35 to $40 per share. The neglect of the Legislature to provide properly and fully for the interest had little effect, as such a course was generally anticipated. The condition of some of the holders is painful in the extreme, as they have their all invested in the stock of the Commonwealth, and are now without the means of subsistence.

Resumption in Tennessee.—The Nashville Whig of the 30th ult. says that the Banks of that city had been paying specie on all amounts for several days. There had been no run on the Banks, and deposites of specie had already been made. The notes of the Memphis Bank are not redeemed at Nashville, neither does the Bank of Tennessee pay specie for the notes of its branches; but each branch redeems its own paper.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NORTH CAROLINA, A DECIDED WHIG STATE, AND SAFE FOR HENRY CLAY, AS SHOWN BY THE LATE ELECTION!

Sufficient returns have now been received, formal and informal, to shew that although the Locofocos have carried both branches of the Legislature, yet the Whigs have re-elected Governor Morehead by a decided majority—a result which insures that North Carolina will vote for Henry Clay in 1844. This assertion, to those who are ignorant of the true state of things with us, may seem strange, but its truth may be easily demonstrated.

The Whig Convention of April distinctly condemned Mr. Tyler, justified the course of the retiring members of his Cabinet, approved the Address of the Whig members of Congress at the Extra Session, and announced Mr. Clay as their candidate for President, without any qualification. The ground, thus assumed by the Convention, was openly maintained by Gov. Morehead in his canvass of the State, and more particularly, in every address made to his fellow citizens, he plainly declared himself the advocate of a Bank of the United States, and the uncompromising supporter of Henry Clay. The vote, therefore, which was cast for Morehead, was, in effect, a vote for Henry Clay, and whatever majority has been received by the former, is a *certain majority* for the latter. But the *true* Whig strength of the State, in favor of Mr. Clay, is, by no means, to be measured by the majority for Morehead. This is evident; for, in the first place, the plan adopted and recommended by the Whig Convention in April, for the thorough County and Precinct organization, though urged upon their friends by a Card from the Central Committee, was not adopted by the Whigs in a single County in the State. Confiding in their undoubted majority, and trusting to the goodness of their cause, they confined themselves, in some parts of the State, to public Addresses before the people, and, in others, neglected even this means of insuring success.

In the next place, Mr. Henry, the Locofoco candidate, after canvassing a considerable portion of the West, and having met, and been signally vanquished by Gov. Morehead in a debate in his own County, published a Letter in which he announced that, from the state of his health, he could not further pursue the canvass. This announcement is, by subsequent events, ascertained to have been a stratagem, intended to lull the Whigs into a belief, that the contest for Governor was given up, and thereby to enable the Locofocos to carry by artifice, what, by open force, could not be accomplished. The effect of this manœuvre was that, in Counties where the Whig strength was overwhelming, and no local contest brought the People to the Polls, Whig voters remained at home in large numbers, and, by consequence, comparatively small majorities were given for their favorite candidate. A single example will sufficiently illustrate this: The County of Guilford, in which Gov. Morehead resides, where he is beloved and respected as much as he deserves to be, and that is saying every thing in one word, gave him *a majority* in 1840 of nearly 2,000 votes, while in the recent election, the whole vote cast for him was several hundred short of his former *majority*. This was not owing to any change of sentiment, for his opponent received not quite the vote cast for Saunders in 1840.—In fact, the people could not be persuaded that there was any real contest. They considered the election settled, and that it was idle to lose a day's work in order to give an unnecessary vote. What is true of Guilford, is true also of other Counties.

In the third place, while the Whigs were thus without local organization, and by the fraud of their adversaries led to consider the contest for Governor as virtually relinquished, their opponents have been acting throughout the State under a complete party drill; have been, every where, brought to the Polls in their full strength; have been every where supplied with the most infamous falsehoods, fabricated at their Head Quarters in Raleigh, and circulated upon the very day of the Election, by simultaneous efforts, extending to every precinct in the State,—in one place, assuming the form of oral statements, and, at another, appearing in the form of libellous handbills, secretly printed, and so secretly dispersed, that being known only on the day of election, it was impossible they could be, in time, exposed. Let us give a specimen:—In some places, it was confidently asserted, that the Governor had stolen twenty or thirty thousand dollars of the public money, and had invested it in a Cotton speculation! In others, that he had taken two thousand dollars from the Treasury to defray his electioneering expenses! In others, he was placarded in hand-bills, as a swindler, who had cheated a poor man by paying him for his Pork in spurious or depreciated paper! These calumnies, published in hand-bills, or seriously asserted, could not but have effect upon many simple-minded people who, honest themselves, could neither understand or readily believe that total disregard of truth and honesty, to which alone such atrocious falsehoods must owe their origin and circulation.

If these considerations, to which others might easily be added, are properly weighed, it will appear but a reasonable conclusion that the *effective* Whig majority in this State does not fall far short of TEN THOUSAND. And, that whatever majority Morehead has received, under the disadvantageous circumstances we have mentioned, will, in a contest for the Presidency, where no local questions will arise, be easily doubled or trebled. From the correctness of this conclusion, no abatement can be justly made, on account of the unfavorable result of the Elections for the Legislature. In these Elections, personal and local considerations have had, and in North Carolina ever will have, much influence. In some Whig counties, gentlemen of talents, long known to the People, have, from the situation of their private affairs, insisted upon retiring from the canvass, and have been succeeded by others as candidates who, though unexceptionable in character and principles, were less known, and less able, or less practised in public discussions. In others, Whigs have been opposed to Whigs while gentlemen of opposite politics, *personally* acceptable, and having large *Whig* connections, have been brought into the field. In others, again, Whigs have counted upon certain success, and have permitted business, which, otherwise, they would have readily relinquished, to keep them from the Polls. In others, questions of State policy, having no connection with general politics, and not necessary here to be particularized, operated injuriously to the Whig cause. And thus it has happened, as the effect of all, or some of these causes, that counties, undoubtedly Whig, and which gave Whig majorities in this very Election for Governor, have returned one or more Locofocos to the Assembly.—Take the following examples:

In the County of Orange, the Locofoco Senator is declared elected by *a single vote*, yet, several Whig voters are known to have been in this place on the day of Election, assigning as a reason for their absence from the County, that they had left Whigs enough behind to elect Waddell, (the Whig candidate.) And, it is ascertained, that not less than 60 Senate voters, on the Whig side, were absent from the Polls, while the Locofoco vote exhibits a gain of *ten* on the vote of 1840. And in the House of Commons but a single Whig was elected, though Morehead's majority in the County was more than one hundred.

In the County of Burke, which gave Morehead a majority of about 1200, Mr. Avery, a young gentleman of opposite politics, but having numerous and highly respectable Whig connexions, is returned to the Commons, with two Whig colleagues.

In Chatham, a majority of several hundred is given for Morehead, while one Locofoco Member of Assembly is returned with three Whig colleagues.

In Northampton, Morehead obtained a majority of more than one hundred, while but one Whig is returned out of three members.

In Granville, a majority of more than fifty is given to Morehead, and but one Whig, out of four, is returned to the Assembly.

In Surry, Morehead received a majority of 31, and the whole Locofoco Ticket was elected.

In Moore, a majority is given for Morehead, and a Locofoco elected to the Legislature.

In Beaufort, where Morehead obtained a decided majority, a Locofoco member is elected, and another defeated but by 11 votes.

In Hyde, where, two years ago, Morehead's majority was about 300, a Locofoco is elected by a large majority.

Thus from nine Counties, giving together a majority of more than 2,000 Whig votes, have been returned 17 Locofoco Members of Assembly—making a difference of THIRTY-FOUR on joint ballot—while but a single Whig member has, for any cause, been returned from a County giving a Locofoco majority for Governor!

Our Whig friends abroad, will therefore perceive, that the state of parties in the Legislature furnishes no criterion by which to determine the sentiment of North Carolina on general politics. *The result has been produced by local causes, and particular combinations.* And they may rest assured, that if there is a Whig State in the Union, that State is North Carolina. If, distracted as the Whigs have been by the local concerns of the County Elections, weakened in their efforts for want of efficient organization, misled by a wily stratagem of their opponents, and lulled into a false security by confidence in their strength, we have yet carried the election of Governor by a decided majority, in 1844, we will, under more favorable circumstances, support the MILL BOY OF THE SLASHES, by a vote at least equal to that by which, in 1840, we manifested our confidence in the FARMER OF NORTH BEND. ON THIS, OUR FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE UNION, MAY CONFIDENTLY RELY.

The old North State.—The result of the elections in North Carolina has surprised both parties. The Whigs were so "cocksure" of carrying every thing before them, that many of them (enough to turn the scale the other way by a large majority) did not go to the polls at all; and thus they have afforded a melancholy illustration of Æsop's fable, of the race between the Hare and the Tortoise. The Locos regard the result as a sort of *wind-fall* which is not the less agreeable because it was entirely unexpected. They had better make the most of their good luck while their brief day of triumph lasts, for if there is a State in this Union which is Whig to the core, North Carolina is that State, as will be fully proved in due time. The election of that sterling Whig, JOHN MOREHEAD, as Governor, shows what the vote for the "Mill-Boy of the Slashes" will be in 1844.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Mountain Boys.—The way the Western Whigs do their voting, is a caution to Loco Focos. Until their thunder began to pour down upon us, we were quite chapfallen even about the Governor's election. But Gov. Morehead replied, in answer to some interrogatory implying doubt on the subject—"Just wait until the Mountain boys launch their earthquake, and that will settle the question." But said some one—"May be, they will be caught napping like the Whigs in some other portions of the State." "No danger," said the Governor, "they ain't of the go-asleep breed, but if they were so disposed, the Mountain Ladies wouldn't let them. There is no fear of surprise, you may depend upon it, when bright eyes and rosy cheeks take such interest in the matter—it makes every thing work like magic." And sure enough the Governor was right. When Buncombe and Henderson came lumbering down with its 1000 majority, Rutherford with its 1300, old Iredell with her 1227, Burke with her 1200, &c., we felt truly proud of our glorious "WESTERN RESERVE." As long as the West thus does her duty, a little defection elsewhere, is but a "flash in the pan."—*Ral. Reg.*

Old Trap—"*O. K.*."—We learn that but three votes were polled for the Loco Foco Senator at this noble precinct, and we have no doubt they were given as personal favors.

Old North State.

The "Standard" says that the change in our Legislature—the revolution, he calls it—has been brought about by the power of Truth, calmly but firmly pressed upon the understanding of the People! As for instance, we suppose, the Pork lie, and the story of Gov. Morehead's robbing the Treasury!

Register.

Mr. Tyler thinks now, that the proceeds of the public lands will be the most uniform and steady source of revenue, and that the Treasury cannot be deprived of them, without producing fluctuations ruinous to the manufacturers. A few years ago this same individual thought the land money should be distributed among the States, by all means, to prevent these very fluctuations in the revenue, which were equally injurious to the Government and the manufacturers.

Richmond Whig.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

An extra from the Red River Whig, published in the town of Alexandria, Louisiana, contains the following letter from Mr. Clay, in answer to a note presented to him at Ashland by a committee from the Clay Club of the Parish of Rapides, Louisiana. The letter will be read with interest, as it reiterates the views of that exalted Statesman and patriot in regard to some of the leading topics at present under consideration in and out of Congress:

ASHLAND, 23d July, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have received, with very great satisfaction, the letter which you addressed to me last month. You inform me of the establishment of a Club to which the honor has been done me of attaching my name, in the Parish of Rapides; and, in pursue of a resolution of the Club, you have communicated very friendly and flattering sentiments of regard, attachment and confidence towards me. I thank you, cordially, gentlemen, for these gratifying proofs of esteem. They are received with feelings of lively gratitude, and will be cherished with unfading recollection in my memory.

I concur with you in the principles of public policy which ought to prevail in the administration of the General Government. Whilst it does not surprise me, it affords me great pleasure to learn, that in the fine Cotton growing country in which you reside, surpassed by none in the U. States, opinions in favor of the protection of the productions of our own country against the competition, within certain own limits, of the rival productions of Foreign Countries, are making rapid progress. I have always believed that "the interests of each division of the Union, as well as the interests of every class and condition of society, are identical, and that the prosperity or adversity of any one of them would be, in greater or less degree, felt by all. And I have looked forward, with confidence, to the arrival of the period when this great truth would become generally impressed upon the American mind.

In acting upon this policy, our experience has shewn how important stability is to its successful operation. This will be best secured by moderation and firmness. The Tariff of 1828, forced through Congress by a combination between protected interests and undisguised enemies, against the wishes of those who sincerely desired to foster and build up American manufactures, was the principal cause of the unsettled and agitated state of the public mind, which ensued.

With a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, emanating from and guaranteed by Federal authority; with a Tariff so adjusted as to afford an adequate Revenue, and efficient protection to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; and with the withdrawal of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands from the common treasury, where, in consequence of the fluctuating amount, the policy of the Government is liable to sudden and frequent disturbance, we may confidently anticipate the restoration of prosperity.

You do me the honor, Gentlemen, to express a wish for my Election as President of the U. States. On this subject, I have recently expressed myself fully in a Speech delivered at a Barbecue near Lexington, (of which I transmit a copy) that I have now nothing further to add. Whether I shall be a Candidate or not, or if a Candidate, whether elected or not, I pray you and my friends in the Rapides, whom you represent, to accept my thanks for the friendly feelings towards me by which they are animated.

And I beg that portion of you, who have taken the trouble to come, from so great a distance, to present in person, to me your note, to accept assurances of my profound acknowledgments, and my lasting gratitude.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

It gives us pleasure to learn that all parties in this country generally approve of the terms of the adjustment between the negotiators of the northeastern boundary question. To this effect, so far as concerns the majority or opposition party in the General Government, we have the following testimony from one of the strongest journals of that party:—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE PORTLAND ARGUS, 8TH INSTANT.

The Boundary Treaty.—We have already stated that the treaty, *so far as its terms are understood*, is, on the whole, a good one for Maine, and we would add, for the Union. We learn that, in addition to the equivalents already stated to have been given by the British, Lord Ashburton pledges his Government to pay for the timber stopped by the various booms on the waters of the St. John.

We have entered heartily into the work of bringing about an honorable settlement of this long-pending and vexatious question, from the time it was known the Legislature would be called together to appoint commissioners, or otherwise act in the premises, to this moment. So far as we are able to judge, Maine would be much better off under the present arrangement than with the award of the Dutch King, or even the line of 1783. We consider the acknowledgment of our right to the whole territory, and yielding the free navigation of the St. John and the free trade in the products of the fine forests, its tributaries, and the agricultural products of the rich valleys, as a fair equivalent for the jurisdiction surrendered. There is no business man that would hesitate a moment to make the trade for himself.

Northern Mail Route via *Camden.*—A friend in Georgia having requested us to inform him of the facilities of travelling, fare and distances, on this route,—saying that many are turning their attention to it, in consequence of the failures and uncertainties on the other, via Charleston and Wilmington,—we publish, for the benefit of others who desire it the information obtained for him from the Stage Contractor on that route, Mr. John McLean.

The Mail and Passengers are carried in light two-horse Stage Coaches, which carry four inside, and occasionally one out—the Coaches neat and comfortable, the horses good, and the line generally, in good order.

They leave here about half past five o'clock, P. M.—as quickly as practicable after the arrival of the Rail Road Cars, which leave Augusta on the same morning—and arrive at Raleigh in 50 hours thereafter. The distance is 220 miles, the Fare $20, and the intermediate times, distances, &c. as follows:

From Columbia to Camden,	34 miles,	in 8 hours	
From Camden to Cheraw,	56 "	" 14	"
From Cheraw to Fayetteville,	70 "	" 12	"
From Fayetteville to Raleigh,	60 "	" 12	"
Stoppages,		4	"
	220 miles	in 50 hours.	

From Raleigh to Bellfield, (where this route joins the other, 181 miles from Wilmington,) by Rail Road, 100 miles in 10 hours.—Fare $5.—*South Carolinian.*

A Prophecy of Locomotives.—The prophets of olden times, some four or five thousand years ago, must have seen in their mind's eye our present railroads and locomotives. In the 2d chapter of Nahum, verses 3 and 4, may be found the following prediction: "The shield of his mighty men is made red; the valiant men are in scarlet: the chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation, and the firtrees shall be terribly shaken. The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broadways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightning."—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	1842.		1840.	
	Morehead.	*Henry.*	*Morehead.*	*Saunders.*
Anson,	998	372	1100	422
Ashe,	373	527	501	534
Bladen,	301	438	329	451
Brunswick,		26 maj.	352	217
Buncombe,	400	475	483	468
Burke,	1150	498	1335	547
Henderson,				
Beaufort,	750	593	846	363
Bertie,	1514	399	1555	367
Cumberland,	558	886	621	952
Camden,	610	302	840	395
Caswell,	993	707	1075	603
Chatham,	129	351	242	288
Columbus,	244	1190	270	1137
Caswell,	243	221	292	203
Chowan,	549	656	671	643
Craven,	73	443	90	525
Currituck,	100 maj. (new county.)			
Cleaveland,	1220	484	1409	470
Davidson,	178	744	234	766
Duplin,	74	1185	111	1298
Edgecombe,	362	646	383	636
Franklin,	1615	418	2211	469
Guilford,	901	851	873	760
Granville,	292	231	394	231
Hertford,	567	419	622	446
Halifax,	465	216	438	242
Haywood,	1479	252	1668	331
Iredell,	557	580	569	617
Johnston,	213	129	212	121
Jones,	216	377	261	386
Lenoir,	679	1579	933	2056
Lincoln,	522	504	560	517
Moore,	764	1182	984	1201
Mecklenburg,				
Montgomery	1105	165	1102	139
and Stanly,				
Martin,	226	577	244	574
Macon and	424	160	431	203
Cherokee,			292	130
New Hanover,	201	885	220	899
Northampton,	102 maj.		543	519
Onslow,	187	581	150	683
Orange,	1576	1472	1662	1549
Pasquotank,	631	141	660	222
Person,	309	545	274	553
Pitt,	572	379	625	519
Rockingham,	383	954	533	1000
Rutherford,	1366	173	1652	516
Richmond,	655	92	672	79
Robeson,	534	557	601	568
Randolph,	1154	309	1287	346
Rowan and	1363	974	1622	874
Davie,				
Stokes,	1129	1180	1163	1190
Surry,	983	950	1130	984
Sampson,	384	603	472	723
Tyrrell,	288	106	422	44
Warren,	113	730	88	705
Wake,	953	1185	1030	1157
Wayne,	216	680	262	777
Wilkes,	1833	109	1421	128
Washington,	364	58	379	95
	35,940	31,449	40,407	33,868

The Counties of Camden, Carteret, Cherokee, Gates, Greene, Hyde, Nash, Perquimons and Yancey remain to be heard from. They will increase the present majority.

LEGISLATURE.

Montgomery and Stanly.—Calvin Cochran and Ed. Locke, Commons. Both Whigs; no change. Polls in Montgomery, Cochran 506, Locke 253, L. Eagle 115. In Stanly, Cochran 291, Locke 311, Eagle 36. Sheriff of Montgomery, J. L. Christian. Polls Christian 399, Green Davis 177. Sheriff of Stanly, E. Davis. Polls: Davis 328, James Parker 59 — Calloway 36.

Senatorial District of Moore, Montgomery and Stanly.—John M. Worth, Whig; no change. Polls:

	Worth.	McCallum, (Loco.)
Moore,	288	406
Stanly,	356	50
Montgomery,	285	131
	929	587

Rockingham.—G. D. Boyd, Senate; R. P. Cardwell and Peter Scales, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Surry.—Calvin Koonce, Whig. No change.

Burke and Yancy.—Gen. Alney Burgin, Whig, re-elected in this Senatorial District. No change.

Burke.—Saml J. Neal, Tod R. Caldwell, Whigs, and W. W. Avery, moderate Democrat. Whig loss of one. Polls: Neal 1251, Caldwell 1122, Avery 997. Wm. Dickson, Whig, 933, James Avery, ditto, 599. H. Bradford 330, James A. Reid 107.

Perquimons.—Thos. Wilson, Whig, re-elected.

Camden.—Cornelius G. Lamb, Whig, elected in the Commons.

Chowan.—R. T. Paine, Whig, elected to the Commons without opposition.

Gowan and Gates.—W. Stallings, Loco, elected in this Senatorial District. A Whig loss.

Iredell.—Halsey, Whig, in the Commons. No change.

Hertford.—G. C. Moore, Loco, elected in the Senate by 20 majority over Spiers, Whig. Sharpe, Whig, elected in the Commons, by 50 votes. A Whig loss of one.

Pitt.—Alfred Moye, Senate; Isaac Joiner and J. J. Foreman, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Polls: Senate, Moye 322, Adams 204; Commons, Joiner 580, Foreman 566, Forbes, Loco, 385, Ward, Loco, 368.

Beaufort.—Gen. J. O'K. Williams, Senate; Dr. Shubrach Allen and W. W. Williams, Commons. The last a Loco, and a Whig loss of one.

Edgecombe.—Louis D. Wilson, Senate; Joshua Barnes and Ralph McNair, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Hyde.—Dr. Shanklin, Loco, is elected in this County. A Whig loss.

Pasquotank.—A. C. Ehringhaus, Whig, in the Commons. No change. In the Senatorial District of Pasquotank and Perquimons, Wm. B. Shepard, Whig, is re-elected.

Washington and Tyrrell.—H. G. Spruill, Whig, re-elected.

Rutherford.—Dr. W. J. Miller, Senate, by 363 votes over McKinney, Loco; Thos. Jefferson, W. E. Mills and John Baxter, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Jefferson 1483, Mills 1268, Baxter 1117, Baker, Whig, 540, John Edwards, Loco, 727.

Person.—John W. Williams, Senate, by 39 votes over John A. Barnett; John A. Holloway and Hiram Satterfield, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll: Holloway 495, Satterfield 406, James Holeman, Whig, 363, Jones, Loco, 209, Chambers, ditto, 156. ["We were mistaken in our last, (says the Register,) in announcing a Whig gain in Person. Our informant in Orange was in error, though it will be seen the gallant Holeman ran the Locos to the saddle-girth."]

Northampton.—J. M. S. Rogers, Senate; Thomas Bragg and John B. Odom, Commons. All Locos but the last, and a Whig loss of two.

Currituck.—John B. Jones, Loco, Commons, without opposition. No change.

New Hanover.—W. S. Larkins, Senate; Jere. Nixon and David McIntyre, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Bertie.—Jas. Mitchell, Senate; J. A. Rayner and Jas. Allen, Commons. All Locos, and a Whig loss of 3.

Washington.—Norcum, Whig, elected in the Commons. No change.

Haywood.—Michael Francis, Whig, in the Commons. No change. Poll: Francis 310, N. Edmonston, Loco, 249, Keener, Whig, 120.

Buncombe.—G. W. Candler and —— Burgen, Whigs, in the Commons. In the Senatorial District of Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, Gen. Joseph Cathey, Whig, is elected without opposition. No change.

Wilkes.—Robt. L. Steele and John J. Bryan, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Steele 715, Bryan 439, Gambill, Whig 419, Church, Whig, 106, Peden, Whig, 311, Emmett, Loco, 258, Day, Whig 159, Jaines, Loco, 22.

Wilkes and Ashe.—Edmund W. Jones, Whig, No change. Poll: Jones 787, H. M. Stokes, Loco, 575, Jas. Wellborn, Whig, 435.

Nash.—Ford Taylor elected to the Commons by 28 votes over John E. Lindsay.

Iredell.—Thos. Allison, Senate; Joseph P. Caldwell, J. H. McLauchlin, and John A. Young, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Lincoln.—Rea, Senate; Stowe, White, Wilson and Yont, Commons. All Locos; no change.

As far as heard from, the Whigs have elected 70 and the Locos 83 members to the Legislature. The Whigs have lost 30 members and gained one.

Extract of a letter from Surry dated August 5th.

"The election in Surry has resulted in favor of the Democrats.—Dobson for the Senate, Taliaferro, Conrad and Houser for the Commons. They all declared themselves before the People in favor of a U. S. Bank, and it is rumored that Dobson pledged himself to some individuals to vote for Graham for Senator.

"Col. Puryear, our Whig candidate for the Senate, was taken sick about two weeks ago, and could not get out to the tax-gatherings, which operated against the Whigs very much."

THE LATE ELECTION.—Nearly all the counties in the State have now been heard from, and it is rendered certain, that though the Whigs have elected their Governor, the Locofocos will have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature. The causes which have led to this result may be stated in few words.

By reference to the returns, it will be seen that the Whigs have lost members in some of their strongest counties, and at the same time Gov. Morehead receives majorities in almost every county where a member is lost.

An over-weening confidence in their own strength had the effect of rendering many Whigs careless as to the result, and consequently many did not go to the Polls from a conviction that there was no necessity for it. This is the principal reason why Gov. Morehead's majority is not as large as it was in 1840.

On the other hand, the Locos have been watchful and vigilant, straining every nerve, making use of any and every means by which they could hope to accomplish their purpose. They had their candidates out for the Legislature in almost every county in the State, and by that means, they have gained some members in counties where they never dreamed of it. In addition to this, local causes have contributed to defeat many Whig candidates. The three Whigs in Granville, it is said, were defeated on account of a popular clamor against the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which was brought to bear upon their election. In Brunswick, it is said Dr Hill was beaten from a similar cause. And in like manner, in other sections of the State, by seizing hold of the strong side of public opinion, in regard to some local matter, and using it as a hobby to electioneer with, (thus turning the issue from National politics to matters of a local nature,) they have been enabled to get Locos elected in some of the strongest Whig counties in the State.

Thus, through the apathy of the Whigs and the manœuvreing of their opponents, the majority of thirty-six, which the Whigs had in the last Legislature, has been overcome, and the Locos now have a handsome majority elected to each House.

But, nevertheless, though the Whigs have thus lost the Legislature, we still believe that there is a handsome majority in the old North State favorable to Mr. Clay,—a majority which we do not think will fall far short of Ten Thousand, when the day of trial shall have come.

VETO AND DITTO!—On another page the reader will find President Tyler's Veto Message, being the second one of the session, and the fourth since he has occupied the Executive chair. Though not a matter of much surprise, it is certainly one of great regret, and one which will be hailed with the deepest concern by a large portion of the community.

This act of Mr. Tyler but shows another of the dangerous uses to which the Veto power may be applied,—a power granted by the Constitution, not for the purpose of defeating the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives, (thereby making the will of the people subservient to the will of the Executive,) but for the purpose of guarding the Constitution,—that the provisions of that sacred instrument might not be violated, should a majority in Congress ever attempt, in its defiance, to carry through their measures. But the President does not disapprove of the Revenue bill because it is unconstitutional, but simply because some of its provisions do not meet his approbation, thereby in effect arrogating to himself a co-ordinate legislative as well as executive power. The Representatives of the People must make laws, not such as, in their wisdom, will best advance the interests of the Government and the People, but such as will meet the approbation of the President!

Since writing the above, we have met with an article in the Philadelphia North American, so much in accordance with our own views, that we transfer it to our columns in lieu of further remark of our own:—

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

THE FOURTH VETO.

In fulfilment of general expectation a Message vetoing the Revenue Bill, was received on Wednesday. With the three kindred precursors of this document in our memory as guides to the conclusions which would be reached in it, we would be at no loss in anticipating the substance and spirit of it. The broad ground is maintained, and not for the first time assumed by Mr. Tyler, that the constitutional power of returning a bill to Congress with reasons for not signing it, places the Executive upon a perfect legislative footing with that body. Whatever words may be employed, defensive or explanatory of the President's course in refusing his assent to well matured measures of a majority of both branches of the national legislature, the positive doctrine is deducible from them, as we state above, that his rights as law maker are independently co-ordinate with those of the whole assemblage of three hundred Senators and Representatives.

Without pausing for elaborate arguments in opposition to this assumption, it is only necessary to remark that Congress may make laws without any assent whatever by the President, either in the case when he may retain a bill ten days after its passage, or when a majority of two-thirds pass a bill in defiance of a veto. It must strike every one therefore, from these considerations alone, that the framers of the Constitution designed the exercise of this check upon legislative will for extreme cases only, when the letter or spirit of the instrument itself might be violated, or when manifest public exigency could not be met by the policy of a meagre majority in Congress.

Leaving the doctrine of the right to exercise the veto power whenever the Executive differs from the Legislature on a point of expedience, let us regard for a moment the reasons in this particular case, which Mr. Tyler offers for arresting a project so momentous to the country as the great Tariff Bill. The prominent arguments to be extracted from the message amount to two or three. One is that the bill has two distinct objects—Revenue and Appropriation. Another, that it is unwise to distribute the proceeds of the public lands while there is a deficiency in the Treasury and embarrassments in its affairs.

For the first of these objections to the bill, it appears to us that the President himself and the opponents of distribution, are alone responsible. The Whigs have from the first agitation of the question of distribution, desired and aimed to keep it aloof from all other questions. The constant argument of the advocates of the measure has been, that the States were entitled to the land fund, independently of any claims of the general government. Hence, in the original form in which they proposed to pass the distribution act, they fettered it with no restrictions on the score of federal revenue from other sources. It was the opponents of the measure who created the alliance complained of in the first instance. What does President Tyler himself say in this very Message? Mark his words in the third paragraph:

"At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833."

John Tyler then "coupled," "even then," "both a revenue and an appropriation bill;" such was his recommendation to all intents and purposes. And yet in the face of this expression, he objects to the Tariff Bill because it "unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character"—namely revenue and appropriation.

Upon the second objection to the bill it may be remarked once for all that if it be true that the Land Fund belongs to the Federal Treasury, it is a right, a claim which is independent of the condition of the Treasury. If the States ought to have it when duties on imports are down to twenty per cent., then they ought also to have it when the duties must necessarily be raised above that ratio. Their lien upon the public domain is not to be graduated by any sliding scale.

It is fixed and certain or it has no validity.

Under this head also, the President talks about the Government being "generous." Generosity, we take it, has nothing to do with the question. It is a just demand on one side, and a solemn obligation on the other.

It is argued in the Message that the Land Fund is necessary to maintain the national credit—to pay debts—to meet appropriations.—Now as we have understood the opponents of Distribution, one of their strongest arguments against it has been, that the amount is too small to be of service to the States when divided among them.

This is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance. The empty State treasuries, which have exhausted already their resources through taxation, cannot be benefitted by their share of the revenue from the public domain, while the national treasury, which has the immense resources of duties on imports, added to the power of taxation, is to be saved from bankruptcy by the use of that identical fund!

There are other points for reflection and comment in the veto message, but we shall at present refer to only one. The President says:

"I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with Congress, in the passage of a law, which, while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the Treasury and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require."

Strip this sentence of its courteous phraseology, and it means simply this: "If Congress will adopt my views, we shall co-operate,—not otherwise." This is too much for one man to ask of a decisive majority of the immediate Representatives of the people, on a question which they have laboriously studied and solemnly acted upon. The doctrine converts the great National Legislature into a mere cypher, an instrument in the hands of the President to be used for any purpose at his pleasure. His will must first be ascertained and all legislative acts must be brought to that complexion. These claims of Executive supremacy, these efforts to become the fountain of all power and all honor, are neither constitutional nor democratic. It is a stretch of prerogative far beyond that which any constitutional monarch of Europe would presume to make. Above all, in a scheme for revenue, it is a pretence which would never be tolerated under any form of government in which the people delegate their power to a deliberative and legislative body. The uses of deliberation are otherwise nullified. The forms of legislation become a farce.

What will now be the course of Congress is entirely conjectural. Whether an adjournment will be made without any conclusive action upon a Tariff, is not ascertained through any satisfactory medium of information. All is doubt and confusion and misfortune, where the signing of a name would have made certainty, order and a prosperous issue.

The Charleston Courier, a Democratic paper, but one possessing much more candor than most journals of its party, uses the following language in regard to the Veto:—

"President Tyler has again ventured to veto a revenue bill, passed by the Representatives of the people, and to put in jeopardy the entire pecuniary resources of the government. He has assumed a fearful responsibility, and we trust that he will be permitted to bear it, in full weight and pressure, unaided and alone, on his *Atlantic* shoulders. His high handed effort to bend Congress in servile submission to his sovereign will should be spurned with indignation and scorn, and, as he has seized on the purse of the nation, he should be left without further supplies to administer the government by means of his own unconstitutional exaction. If the King will rule without Parliament, and will have his ship-money, be it so—but the day of reckoning must come ere long, and the account may by a fearful one. It is too manifest to be disguised that the President is seeking to convert Congress into a mere Parliament of Paris to register his edicts, and carry out his will; and it concerns republican principle and public liberty that he should be met with uncompromising resistance by the representatives of the people. His message is an insolent lecture to Congress that knowing his will in advance, they should have dared to disregard it and seems to import that the expression of the opinion of the Executive, on matters of public interest, renders legislative conformity a duty, and non-conformity treason. Such doctrine and such a temper should be met in a proper spirit by the insulted legislature."

JOHN JONES ON THE VETO.—The following extracts are from the Madisonian, Mr. Tyler's organ, being part of the editorial remarks of that paper in regard to the last Veto. The closing paragraph is laughable in the extreme. The idea that John Tyler is the "instrument" selected by Divine Providence to carry out His will in behalf of His "favored people," who are under His "special protection," is a stretch of credulity that but few, we imagine, will be found willing to acknowledge:—

"*The Fourth Veto.*—We trust that Congress is now done experimenting. By this time every member of Congress, the country, and the world must know that John Tyler will never shrink from his duty whenever it may become necessary to interpose the Veto to preserve the Constitution, or to shield the Government and the interests of the People against the attacks of political gamblers.

"The President has saved the country now the fourth time. Had he not possessed the resolution and firmness to dash each of the poisoned cups to the earth, his country would have been ruined—ruined before the next Presidential election, and ruined by the Clay Whig majority that concocted them. This was well known; hence they have been legislating for *vetoes* instead of wholesome laws."

"This Message will go forth to the People. The People must judge of its merits. The political leaders will show the President no mercy. The President looks to the welfare of his country for his guide. He knows he will be reviled by the partisans of aspirants. But he trusts in God and the People for justice.

"We believe in the Christian religion, though ever so unworthy of the name of Christian. We believe in the special interposition of Divine Providence in behalf of His favored people. We believe America is under His special protection. We believe that John Tyler is the instrument selected to work out His will. We believe our country is destined to prosper in spite of the devices of gambling politicians."

ELECTIONS took place on the 1st inst. in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Alabama. As far as heard from, the returns show the following result:—

Kentucky.—The Whigs have elected a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

Alabama.—The Locos will probably have an increased majority in the Legislature of this State.

Illinois.—The Locos have carried this State as usual. Complete returns have not been received.

Indiana.—Sufficient returns have not been received to form a correct idea as to the result.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 8th, a message was received from the House, announcing the passage of a joint resolution that both Houses adjourn on Monday the 22d. The consideration of this resolution was postponed until Monday next, and made the special order for that day.

The day was spent principally in the consideration of unimportant business.

On Tuesday, the bill to supply the deficiency in the Navy Pension fund was taken up, read a third time, and passed. It provides for a supply of the navy Pension fund for any deficiency which may exist for the payment of the semi-annual pensions due to the 1st July 1842. It provides for the repeal of the act of 1837, from and after the 1st July 1842, and all pensions to be regulated according to the pension act of 1835; and repeals the act in relation to unclaimed pensions for eight months being returned to the Treasury.

The bill to provide for the establishment of schools of instruction in the naval service of the U. States, was taken up, and being amended so as to limit the school to one instead of five, (to be placed in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe,) was finally passed, 23 to 5.

On Wednesday, but little business of importance was transacted.

On Thursday, the Senate was engaged several hours in secret session, on the treaty with England. The particulars (says the Globe,) have not transpired, further than they have been heretofore divulged by the negotiators.

On Friday, the most part of the day was spent in the transaction of private business.

On Saturday, the bill for the extension of the provisions of the pensions laws was taken up in committee of the whole, and after being amended was reported to the Senate, and passed, 24 to 14.

The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the Contingent Appropriation bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a resolution was passed proposing that the two Houses adjourn on Monday the 22d inst.

The bill relating to Contested Elections was taken up, and after considerable debate, was finally passed.

The bill for the relief of the Florida militia was taken up and passed.

A resolution was offered to rescind the vote of censure passed on the Hon. J. R. Giddings on the 21st March last, but the House adjourned without acting upon it.

On Tuesday, the President's Veto Message was read by the Clerk, after which its further consideration was postponed until the next day. [The Veto Message will be found at length on another page.]

Much debate arose on various subjects this day, but little business was done.

On Wednesday, the Veto Message came up, and after considerable debate, was referred to a select committee with instructions to report thereon.

On Thursday, the day was spent principally in debating the Fortification bill.

On Friday, the bill making appropriations for sites for marine hospitals on the Western waters, was taken up, and after some time spent in its consideration, was finally passed.

The remainder of the day was spent principally in discussing the Fortification bill, but no final action was had upon it.

On Saturday, but little business of interest was transacted.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is stated that the sheriffs of the different counties in Pennsylvania have been officially informed that the Governor will not approve of the Apportionment bill, and that they need not, therefore, hold Congressional elections.

The notorious Col. Monroe Edwards lately meditated an escape from the City Prison in New York, as various articles suitable for jail-breaking were found in his cell. The articles were all taken away, and additional means adopted to insure his safe-keeping.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. has been conferred on the Hon. Edward Everett, Minister to England, by the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases, since our last, viz:

Per RUFFIN, C. J. In Baum *v* Stephens, from Currituck, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Falls *v* McAffee, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore's Adm. *v* Barrow's Ex'r. from Perquimons, declaring that there is no error in the decree appealed from. Also, in Smith *v* Low, from Guilford, (two cases) judgment reversed. Also, in Bank of the State *v* Forney and others, in Equity from Burke, (two cases) dismissing the Bill in each. Also, in Rainey *v* Yarborough, in Equity from Caswell, dismissing the Bill.

Per DANIEL, J. In Deaver *v* Rice, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Willis *v* Butler, in Equity from Burke, dismissing the Bill. Also, in State *v* Carroll, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *dem ex dem.* Rich *v* Berding, from Davie, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Ward *v* Huggins, in Equity from Onslow, reversing the order, overruling the demurrer, &c. Also, in Picott *v* Armstead, in Equity from Washington. Also, in Devereux *v* Dunn, in Equity from Bertie, dismissing the Bill.

Per GASTON, J. In State *v* Trammell *et al.* from Burke, directing the verdict to be set aside. Also, in State *v* Gallimore, from Cabarrus, directing the judgment to be arrested. Also, in State *v* Patterson, from Surry, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Court below. Also, in Solicitor *ex rel.* Wardens of the Poor *v* Gerard, in Equity from Beaufort, reversing the decree below. Also, in McCain *et al. v* Hill *et al.* in Equity from Rockingham, directing a reference.

One of the Hungarian Singers Drowned.—The Cincinnati Message says that Mr. Rosen, one of the Hungarian Singers, was drowned in Cumberland river, on the morning of the 25th ult. This unhappy event occurred on his passage from Nashville, about midway between Smithland and the former place. He was descending the steps of the boat, when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the current.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Raleigh Register, dated

MORGANTON, August 5.

Our Election is just over, and you will see from the returns that one Democrat is elected out of our county. This has arisen from the field's being full of Whig candidates, combined with the circumstance that Mr. Avery did not and would not say that he was a Democrat during the canvass. A good many Whigs voted for him, believing that, if elected, he would vote with the Whigs on all important questions, and in his Speech, returning thanks to the people this evening, he indicated very plainly that the Whigs should not be disappointed in their expectations. His language was this: "*I know, gentlemen, that I am elected from a Whig county and without Whig support I could not have been elected, and I do hope and believe the Whigs will never have cause to regret that they bestowed their suffrages on me.*" The vote for Governor will not quite show the Whig strength in this county, as a good many Whigs believed from a publication made not long since in the Standard, that Henry had withdrawn from the contest, and consequently did not think it necessary to vote at all. I know of at least 15 who acted in that way at this box.

I should have said, when writing about members of Assembly, that the Democrats almost invariably voted single shots, while the Whigs stood up to the full ticket and gave their candidates a liberal support.

Treaties.—The Madisonian says: "We understand, from authentic sources, that one or more treaties were signed this day at the Department of State by the Secretary of State and the British Minister Extraordinary."

An Incident.—The Erie Gazette, noticing the return of the Buffalo from the late pleasure excursion to the upper lakes, says a little incident occurred at St. Marie, one of the stopping places, not unworthy of record. A band of Indians were invited on deck to dance, and in their gyrations an aged squaw tumbled overboard and sunk. Any one acquainted with the fidelity and filial character of the Indians towards the aged of their tribe may readily imagine the unearthly cries and lamentations immediately sent up by the whole band. Quick as thought, a young Indian, son of the drowning squaw, plunged in to the rescue of his mother; but failing to rise in a reaonable time, W. Milnor Roberts, Engineer on the Erie canal, and one of the pleasure party, plunged in after, and very soon rose to the surface with both mother and son, when all were hauled on board in safety! Nothing could exceed the gratitude of the tribe towards Mr. R., manifested by screams of delight and hanging upon him as though they would eat him up with kindness.

The Lexington.—The divers have found the remains of this ill-fated steamer, and have thoroughly examined the after part of the hold. The centre was covered by a part of the bow, which had broken off near the engine and fallen over upon it. The men say that there is no sand in the ship, and nothing to prevent her being raised, though she lies in a hundred and twenty feet water. It will be recollected that the iron chest on board the Lexington contained a large sum of money in specie and bank notes. So far, no bodies have been discovered, and it is not probable that any remained on board when she went down. Arrangements are now making to raise her immediately.—*Jour. Commerce.*

MARRIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 14th instant, by John C. Knight, Esq., Mr. GEORGE COLE to Miss MARY ANN LONG, all of said place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 8th instant, Mrs. ANN F. McREE, aged 78, relict of Major McRee, of the Revolutionary Army, and mother of the late Col. McRee, of the U. S. Engineer Corps.

At the residence of Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, near Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, on the morning of the 4th instant, CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. W. Lessesne, aged 8 years and 6 months. Her illness was short and painful, but her last hours exhibited to her bereaved relations all of the resignation and calmness of one passing from time to an eternity of bliss. The duration of her stay on earth was brief, yet she lived long enough to excite the liveliest hopes of her friends, and to draw around her a circle of acquaintances who feel deeply the loss of their amiable and intelligent associate.—[*Com.*

At his residence in Marshall County, Mississippi, on the 9th July, of congestive fever, Mr. THOMAS F. STANBACK, formerly of Richmond County, N. C., in the 25th year of his age. Truly may it be said, that in the midst of life we are in death. Astounding, may it easily be imagined, was the sad intelligence to his friends here in North Carolina—who, from the vigor of youth and buoyancy of health, had been led to anticipate for him a long and bright career of life and usefulness. But alas! how evanescent and unsubstantial are all earthly prospects. In one short day the fairest flower may droop, wither and die. It is human nature to mourn for departed friends, and shake at death's alarm; but in this instance, we mourn not as those without hope. The letter conveying to us the sad intelligence, says: "Painful as it is to this poor heart of mine, it becomes my duty to say that our friend, Thomas F. Stanback, is no longer amongst the living, but is now numbered with the pale nations of the dead. Though he is gone from us, and cannot return, yet we know where he is and can go to him. He said he was going to heaven. To convey an idea of the respect which he commanded here, at his new home, in this new country, there were not less than 60 or 70 persons at his burial, deeply sympathizing with his bereft friends." The deceased has left an amiable and affectionate wife, and an infant of a few months old, to mourn their untimely loss. An affecting scene occurred in his last moments. He signified a desire to name his little daughter, which had not previously been done. He gave a name in writing, after he had become speechless. It is a pleasing theme to contemplate the virtues of a deceased friend, but we will attempt no further eulogy than that expressed by the friend in the few lines above. It is a sufficient evidence of the correctness of his course through life, that at a very short notice he was found ready to have a reckoning with his final Judge. It always affords the greatest consolation to the bereaved, to know that a friend dies resigned, and in anticipation of a better world;—but even under such circumstances, how loath are we to give them up; how revolting to our poor frail nature to see a dear and cherished friend laid low in a dark, damp vault of the earth, and from our sight shut out, and to us in this life, gone, gone forever. But it is appointed unto us all once to die, so that we all must soon follow. The immortal Leggett, when laboring under that slow but most fatal of all diseases, was led to exclaim, after the most calm and serious contemplation of the future,

Why, what is death but life
In other forms of being? Life, without
The coarser attributes of man; the dull
And momently decaying frame, which holds
The etherial spirit in and binds it down
To brotherhood with brutes. There's no such thing
As death. What's called so is but the beginning
Of a new existence,—a fresh segment in
The eternal round of change. [*Com.*

The Memphis Enquirer will please copy.

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 15. 15-tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday night, Steamer C. Plant, with Goods for H. Branson, S. T. Hawes, G. & H. McMillan, Rev. C. McIver, B. Rose, E. Wilkings, M. N. Leary, J. W. Wooten, Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, Rev. J. B. Buxton, G. W. McDonald, H. Leete, P. Pearce, Beaver Creek Co., Phœnix Co., W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. Martine, Cross Creek Co., and J. Sundy, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, J. Murphy & Co., Mrs. Baggart, Rev. Stephen Frontis, S. F. Britz, Concord Co., D. Clewel, Dr. T. A. Foulks, E. Mitchell, T. Falls, J. & J. Dorsett, D. Clark, E. Deberry, and Salisbury Co., of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Schr. Repeater from N. York. 4.—Schrs. Charles M. Thompson from Philadelphia, Regulus from New York, Sterling from Alexandria, D. C. 5.—Brig David Duffie from Philadelphia, Schr. Sarah Ann from Onslow. 6.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York, Ellen from Philadelphia. 8.—Brig Sea Bird from St. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.—Schr. Albion for St. Domingo. 7.—Schr. Repeater for New York. 8.—Schrs. Sterling for New York, Regulus for do. 10.—Schr. Chas. M. Thompson for Washington, D. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 17.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto. apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn. (scarce)	65 a 70	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	85 a $1 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 10.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 32 a 35; Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has sold within a few days at 2 18 and 2 20; the latter the price yesterday. Tar has gone up to 1 12½. Very little at market.

Lumber.—No sales to report.

Timber.—Slow sales of mill timber at 4 to 5½.

Bacon.—Sides and Shoulders are worth about 6 cts. Hams bring 9 to 10, and are scarce.

Corn.—There was an auction sale yesterday of 2,000 bushels from North Counties, which brought 55 to 58 cents.

CHERAW MARKET—August 9.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 50; Feathers 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

G. & H. McMILLAN,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and figured Muslins, best black and coloured figured Silks, plain black ditto, blue-black Bombazines, black and blue-black Challys, plain coloured ditto, black and blue-black Crape, English, French and American Prints, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambrics, Fur and Russia Hats, Fur, Cloth and Selette Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Florence and Straw Bonnets of the latest style, 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' superior Slippers, Ginghams Umbrellas, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered at reduced prices.

August 15, 1842. 15-4w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Dugald McMillan of Bladen County, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John Averitt of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Cream Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates and Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; green and brown Queens-Ware, including Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Cream Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to say to all from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality have ever been offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c. for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
35 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Dotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842 96tf

On hand,

80 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.
NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CURSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 1, 1842.

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Joel Joyner, Jr. of Sampson County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

University of Maryland.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*

June 24, 1842. 9-8w

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. $9-6m

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William J. Anderson of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Albert Torrence of Cumberland County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John McKinnie of Sampson County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1842. 10-10w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD.
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1842.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.

The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body,

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of that medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.